**7th Grade Final**

**True/False**

*Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. As members of Washington's cabinet, Hamilton and Jefferson shared many of the same ideas on economic policy and foreign relations.

\_\_\_\_ 2. Washington was turned down when he offered to serve three terms as president.

\_\_\_\_ 3. Washington expressed concern that political parties were a threat to the ability of the people in government to work together.

\_\_\_\_ 4. At first, Americans cheered the news of the French Revolution.

\_\_\_\_ 5. Jay's Treaty barred French and British warships from American ports.

\_\_\_\_ 6. The Proclamation of Neutrality barred French and English warships from American ports.

\_\_\_\_ 7. Federalists believed in a strong federal government that used representatives to speak for the people.

\_\_\_\_ 8. Southern states did not like Hamilton's plan to pay off the federal debt because they owed less for the cost of the American Revolution than Northern states.

\_\_\_\_ 9. During the Whiskey Rebellion, farmers peacefully protested a special tax.

\_\_\_\_ 10. The Whiskey Rebellion was a civil uprising against the taxing power of the federal government.

\_\_\_\_ 11. The federal court system established by the Judiciary Act of 1789, allowed state courts to have more power than federal courts.

\_\_\_\_ 12. Native Americans often turned to Britain and Spain for help in preventing Americans from settling in the West.

\_\_\_\_ 13. Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts in an effort to protect the security of the nation.

\_\_\_\_ 14. Washington served three terms as president.

\_\_\_\_ 15. In 1789, Congress set up the State Department, the Treasury Department, and the War Department to help President Washington run the government.

\_\_\_\_ 16. Many people opposed Jay's Treaty because it allowed British soldiers to remain on American soil until 1803.

\_\_\_\_ 17. The Bill of Rights limits the power of government and protects the rights of individuals.

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 18. Around 1794, the British began building a new fort in

a.

Virginia.

c.

New York.

b.

Kentucky.

d.

Ohio.

\_\_\_\_ 19. What law gave the president the power to deport aliens?

a.

Citizen Act

b.

Sedition Act

c.

XYZ affair

d.

Alien Act

\_\_\_\_ 20. The nation's first vice president was

a.

George Washington.

b.

Samuel Adams.

c.

John Adams.

d.

Benjamin Franklin.

\_\_\_\_ 21. What are the first 10 amendments that were added to the Constitution?

a.

Bill of Rights

b.

Judiciary Act of 1789

c.

Report on Public Credit

d.

American Government Plan

\_\_\_\_ 22. George Washington warned that political parties would

a.

create lively debate.

b.

help the nation.

c.

destroy states' rights.

d.

divide the nation.

\_\_\_\_ 23. With which of the following did Congress establish a federal court system?

a.

Report on the Public Credit

b.

Bill of Rights

c.

Hamilton's Plan

d.

Judiciary Act of 1789

\_\_\_\_ 24. What treaty opened most of Ohio to white settlers?

a.

Pinckney's Treaty

b.

Jay's Treaty

c.

the Treaty of Ohio

d.

the Treaty of Greenville

\_\_\_\_ 25. To open Ohio to white settlement, Anthony Wayne forced 12 Native American nations from the Great Lakes region to sign the

a.

Treaty of the Great Lakes.

b.

Shawnee Treaty.

c.

Anthony Wayne Treaty.

d.

Treaty of Greenville.

\_\_\_\_ 26. What did George Washington consider a grave danger to the new nation?

a.

France's influence

b.

settlers moving west

c.

growth of political parties

d.

national taxes

\_\_\_\_ 27. Which view did Thomas Jefferson *not* hold?

a.

pro-French ideas

b.

strong state government

c.

rule by the wealthy class

d.

pro-state banks

\_\_\_\_ 28. What department handles relations with other nations?

a.

State Department

b.

Treasury Department

c.

Foreign Department

d.

War Department

\_\_\_\_ 29. Federalists believed in

a.

a national bank.

b.

state banks.

c.

free trade.

d.

rule by the people.

\_\_\_\_ 30. A person favoring one side of a political issue is

a.

a faction.

b.

a party favor.

c.

implying power.

d.

partisan.

\_\_\_\_ 31. Most Americans considered Jay's Treaty

a.

an act of courage.

b.

an act of treason.

c.

dishonorable.

d.

honorable.

\_\_\_\_ 32. What made it more difficult for white aliens to become citizens?

a.

XYZ affair

b.

Naturalization Act

c.

Alien Act

d.

Sedition Act

\_\_\_\_ 33. One of the liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights is

a.

the right to own a home.

b.

freedom of speech.

c.

the right to refuse taxes.

d.

the right to ban the press.

\_\_\_\_ 34. What law made it illegal to criticize the government?

a.

Alien Act

b.

Naturalization Act

c.

Tyranny Act

d.

Sedition Act

\_\_\_\_ 35. The second president of the United States was

a.

Thomas Jefferson.

b.

Aaron Burr.

c.

Charles Pinckney.

d.

John Adams.

\_\_\_\_ 36. To prepare for an election, the Federalists and the Republicans held meetings called

a.

political gatherings.

b.

caucuses.

c.

Constitution meetings.

d.

partisan power meetings.

\_\_\_\_ 37. The Democratic-Republicans believed in

a.

a national bank.

b.

rule by the wealthy class.

c.

protective tariffs.

d.

state banks.

\_\_\_\_ 38. What made it a crime to speak, write, or publish "false, scandalous and malicious" criticisms of the government?

a.

Alien Act

b.

XYZ affair

c.

Citizen Act

d.

Sedition Act

\_\_\_\_ 39. Which political party stood for a strong federal government?

a.

Antifederalist

b.

Democratic-Republican

c.

Federalist

d.

Democratic

\_\_\_\_ 40. Which party feared that a strong central government would endanger people's liberties?

a.

Republican

b.

Antifederalist

c.

Democratic

d.

Federalist

\_\_\_\_ 41. The first chief justice of the United States was

a.

John Jay.

b.

Alexander Hamilton.

c.

John Adams.

d.

George Washington.

\_\_\_\_ 42. Alexander Hamilton's taxes led to rebellion in

a.

Boston.

b.

the Oregon country.

c.

Virginia.

d.

western Pennsylvania.

\_\_\_\_ 43. French and British warships were barred from American ports by the

a.

Treaty of Paris.

b.

Declaration of War.

c.

Treaty of Britain.

d.

Proclamation of Neutrality.

\_\_\_\_ 44. The amount the nation's government owes is called the

a.

national loan.

b.

national credit.

c.

national debt.

d.

national plan.

\_\_\_\_ 45. Immigrants from which place could not even apply for citizenship?

a.

Britain

b.

Africa

c.

France

d.

Spain

\_\_\_\_ 46. The Judiciary Act of 1789 established what kind of legal system?

a.

international court system

b.

federal court system

c.

stack court system

d.

congressional law

\_\_\_\_ 47. What divided the Federalists and hurt John Adams's chance for reelection?

a.

treaty with France

b.

war with France

c.

Neutrality Act

d.

states' rights

\_\_\_\_ 48. Which of the following proposed a challenge to the constitutional authority of the national government?

a.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

b.

Sedition Act

c.

political parties

d.

peace with France

\_\_\_\_ 49. The Democratic-Republicans believed in strong state governments and

a.

a national bank.

b.

rule by the people.

c.

a strong federal government.

d.

rule by the wealthy class.

\_\_\_\_ 50. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799 spelled out a theory of

a.

individual rights.

b.

states' rights.

c.

federal rights.

d.

soldiers' rights.

\_\_\_\_ 51. By the 1790s, the revenue from tariffs provided what percentage of the national government's income?

a.

10 percent

b.

90 percent

c.

50 percent

d.

100 percent

\_\_\_\_ 52. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions suggested that states might

a.

write their own laws.

b.

be bound by federal laws.

c.

overturn neighboring states' laws.

d.

nullify federal laws.

**Matching**

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

a.

Alexander Hamilton

b.

Thomas Jefferson

c.

Charles de Talleyrand

d.

factions

e.

nullify

\_\_\_\_ 53. political parties

\_\_\_\_ 54. Democratic-Republican

\_\_\_\_ 55. to legally overturn

\_\_\_\_ 56. Federalist

\_\_\_\_ 57. French foreign minister

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

a.

Matthew Lyon

b.

Little Turtle

c.

Federalists

d.

caucuses

e.

John Adams

\_\_\_\_ 58. political meetings

\_\_\_\_ 59. leader of the Miami people

\_\_\_\_ 60. arrested under the Sedition Act

\_\_\_\_ 61. first vice president

\_\_\_\_ 62. pro-British

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

a.

XYZ affair

b.

Treasury Department

c.

Alexander Hamilton

d.

Aaron Burr

e.

War Department

\_\_\_\_ 63. deals with financial matters

\_\_\_\_ 64. deals with nation's defense

\_\_\_\_ 65. first secretary of treasury

\_\_\_\_ 66. crisis with France

\_\_\_\_ 67. Jefferson's running mate in 1796

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

a.

neutrality

b.

Thomas Jefferson

c.

Whiskey Rebellion

d.

impressment

e.

Pinckney's Treaty

\_\_\_\_ 68. tax protest

\_\_\_\_ 69. not taking sides

\_\_\_\_ 70. agreement with Spain

\_\_\_\_ 71. pro-French

\_\_\_\_ 72. forced into British navy

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

a.

national debt

b.

Henry Knox

c.

tariff

d.

Edmund Randolph

e.

traditions

\_\_\_\_ 73. first secretary of war

\_\_\_\_ 74. first attorney general

\_\_\_\_ 75. tax on imports

\_\_\_\_ 76. precedents

\_\_\_\_ 77. amount the government owes

**Essay**

78. How did the view of the people's role in government differ between the Federalists and the Republicans?

79. What were the first two political parties? Explain at least three major differences.

80. Who was involved in the Whiskey Rebellion and why were they protesting? What action did the government take and why was this important?

81. What was the Judiciary Act of 1789?

82. Why is the Bill of Rights important?

83. How did the administration that took office in 1797 come to have a Federalist president and a Republican vice president?

**Completion**

*Complete each sentence or statement.*

84. George Washington took the oath of office as the first president of the United States on April 30, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

85. Washington warned that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would divide the nation.

86. In 1798, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Acts were passed to protect the nation's security.

87. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opposed protective tariffs because it had little industry to protect.

88. Ten amendments were added to the Constitution and they became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

89. During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the government borrowed money from shopkeepers, farmers, and soldiers.

90. To favor one side of an issue is to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

91. President Adams referred to the three French agents who demanded a bribe and a loan from the Americans as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

92. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution.

93. The Judiciary Act of 1789 established the nation's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.